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**OA/ID Number:** 13749  
**Folder ID Number:** 13749-003

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**Folder Title:**  
Swearing-In of Secretary Madigan 3/12/91 [OA 6856]

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<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1991

EVENT: Ceremonial Swearing-In for Secretary Madigan

DATE: Tuesday, March 12, 1991

TIME: 11:33 am - 11:55 am

LOCATION: Department of Agriculture  
Administration Building

ATTENDEES: 500 invited guests

PRESS: Open

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT arrives Department of Agriculture and proceeds to Williamsburg Room, where he is greeted by: The Honorable and Mrs. Edward R. Madigan (Evelyn), Secretary of Agriculture. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, arrives Williamsburg Room and begins participation in Photo Opportunity with Madigan Family. (NOTE: Upon conclusion of Photo Opportunity, Miss Kimberly Madigan, Daughter, will escort remaining children from Williamsburg Room to Seats in Atrium.) THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, departs Williamsburg Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly. THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, is announced onto Stage to Honors and proceeds to Seat on Dais. The Honorable Robert Michel, House Minority Leader, introduces Monsignor Joseph P. O'Dea for the Invocation. Monsignor O'Dea delivers Invocation. THE PRESIDENT is then introduced for Brief Remarks by Congressman Michel. THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks. THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks and proceeds to Stand-Up Microphone to witness Swearing-In. The Honorable Tom Foley, Speaker of the House, administers Oath to Secretary Madigan. Upon conclusion of Oath, Secretary Madigan delivers brief remarks. Secretary Madigan concludes

brief remarks, and all remain standing for the singing of "God Bless America." THE PRESIDENT concludes participation in Ceremonial Swearing-In for Secretary Madigan, and, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, departs Stage, and proceeds to Foyer. THE PRESIDENT arrives Foyer, bids Farewell to Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, and proceeds to Motorcade. THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Department of Agriculture en route White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1991

EVENT:

Ceremonial Swearing-In for Secretary Madigan

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit  
Women - Day Dress

CONTACTS:

Presidential Advance Office  
Jay Parmer - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator  
Kris Goodwin - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Steve Broadbent - LEAD  
Chris Molineaux - PRESS  
Jim Knodell - USSS  
Jim Hamby - WHCA  
Sean Byrne - MIL. AIDE

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy/Mid 50's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1991

11:20 am

THE PRESIDENT departs White House en route  
Department of Agriculture.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead

Spare

B. Caughman  
Doctor

LIMO

THE PRESIDENT

Follow Up

Control

Gov. Sununu  
Mil. Aide

Support

M. Fitzwater  
S. Rogich  
M. Lukens  
Official Photographer  
Medic

WHCA

Staff I

E. Holiday  
F. McClure  
R. Porter

Staff II

D. Darman  
B. Gray  
R. Kaufman

Staff Van

All Remaining Staff

Press Van I

J. Herrick

Press Van II

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

11:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Department of Agriculture and proceeds to Williamsburg Room.

Met by:

The Honorable and Mrs. Edward R. Madigan (Evelyn)  
Secretary of Agriculture

11:27 am

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, arrives Williamsburg Room and holds briefly.

NOTE:

THE PRESIDENT will pause briefly in the Williamsburg Room for a Photo with the Madigan Family. Upon conclusion of Photo, the Madigan children will depart Williamsburg Room and take their places in front row of Atrium.

11:31 am

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, departs Williamsburg Room and proceeds to Off-Stage Announcement Area.

11:32 am

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds briefly.

EVENT: CEREMONIAL SWEARING-IN FOR SECRETARY MADIGAN

OPEN PRESS

RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

BRIEF REMARKS

11:33 am THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, is announced onto Stage and proceeds to Seat on Dais.

11:34 am Congressman Michel introduces Monsignor O'Dea.

11:35 am Invocation by Monsignor O'Dea

11:37 am THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by The Honorable Bob Michel, House Minority Leader.

11:39 am THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks.

11:44 am THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks and proceeds to Stand-Up Microphone to witness Oath administered by The Honorable Tom Foley, Speaker of the House.

11:45 am Speaker Foley administers Oath.

11:47 am Secretary Madigan remarks.

11:52 am Singing of "God Bless America"

11:55 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, concludes participation in Ceremonial Swearing-In, departs Dais, and proceeds to Foyer.

11:57 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Foyer, bids Farewell to Secretary and Mrs. Madigan, and proceeds to Motorcade.

12:00 pm THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs Department of Agriculture en route White House.

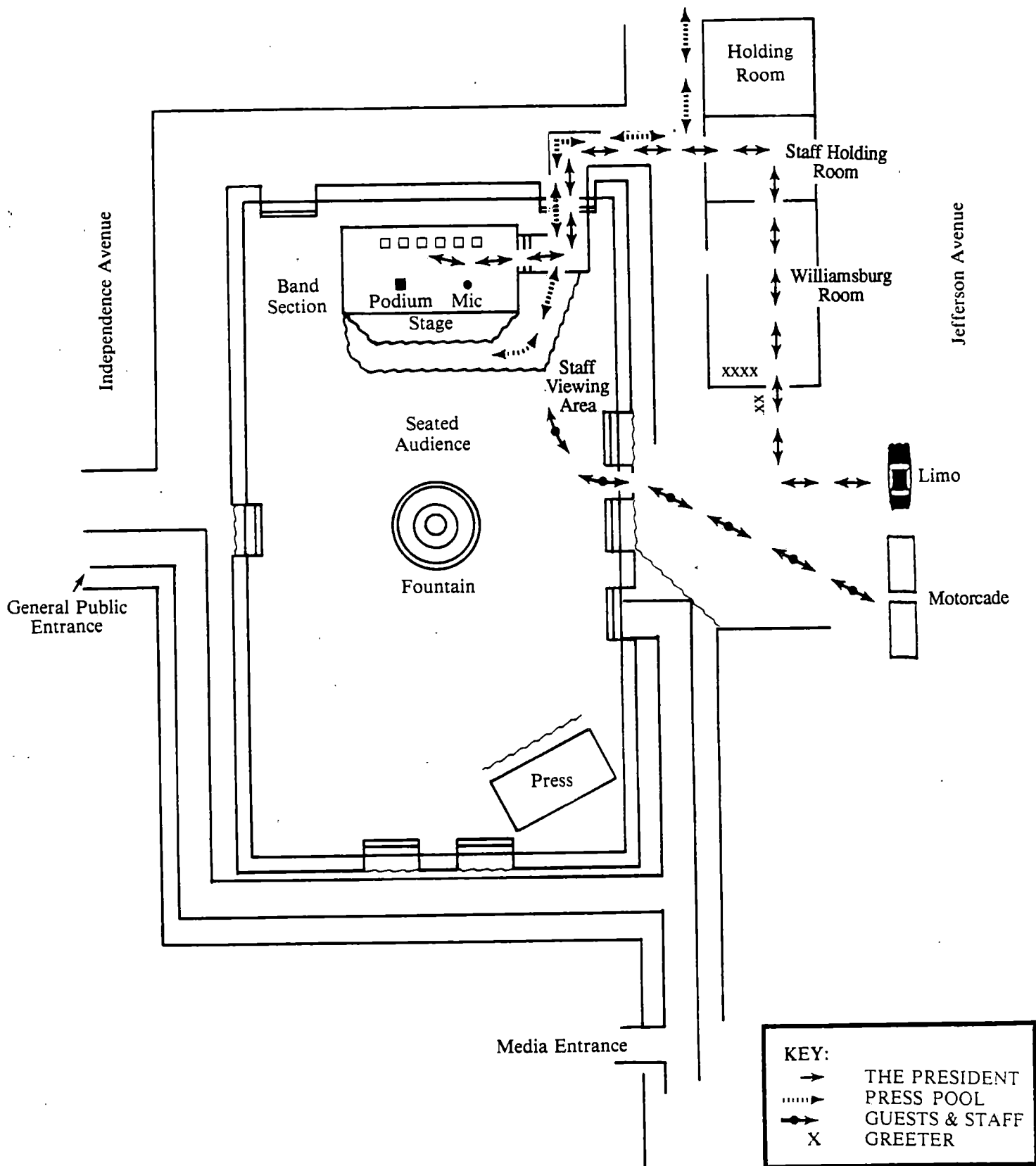
MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

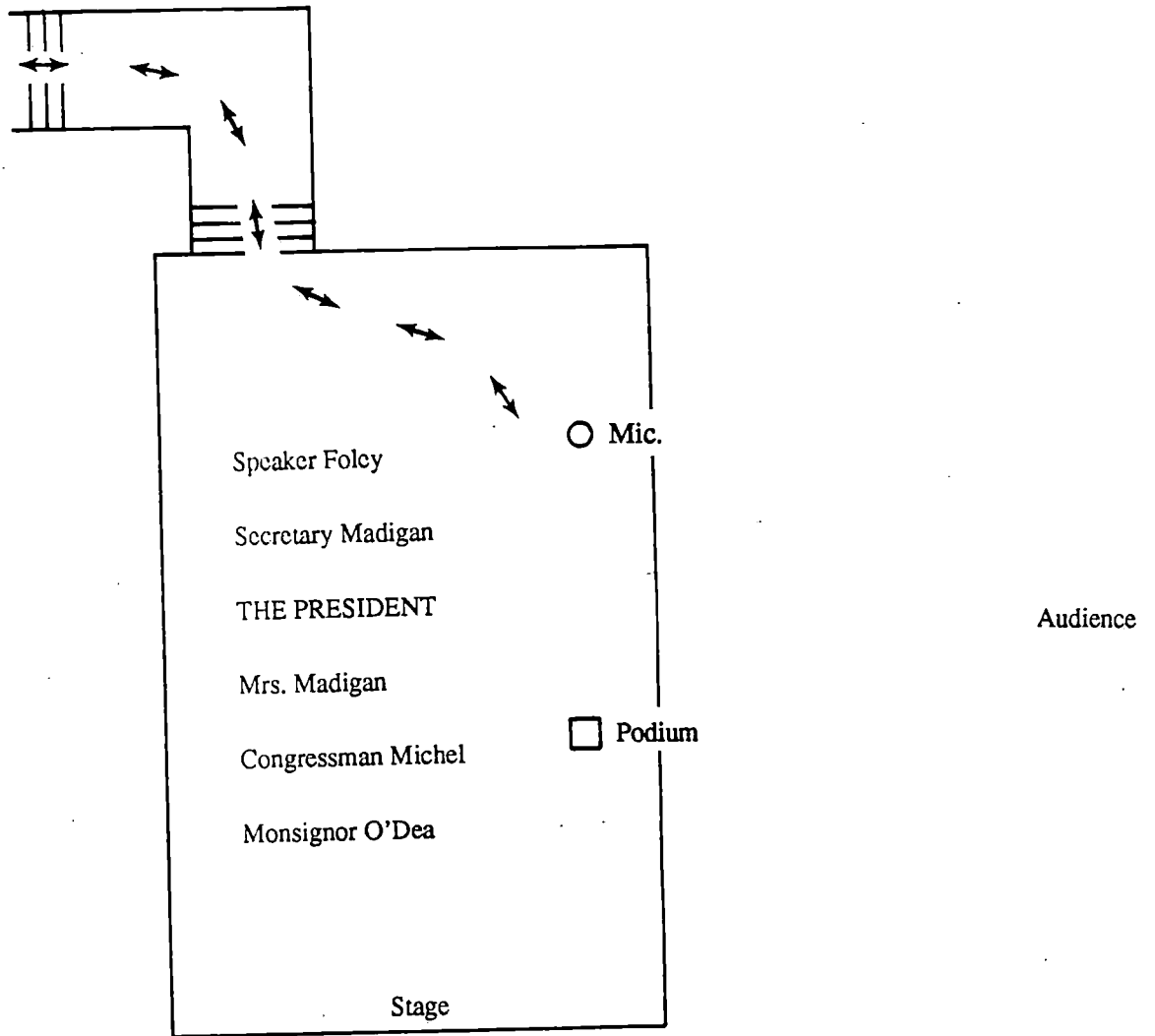
(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

12:05 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

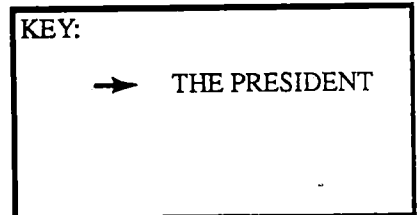
TAB A  
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 Administration Building  
 Ceremonial Swearing-In for Secretary Madigan  
 Tuesday, March 12, 1991



TAB B  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Administration Building  
Stage Seating Diagram  
Tuesday, March 12, 1991



Independence Avenue



Caroline  
Cubs  
→ Skinner  
→ Martin  
→ Madigan  
→ Demwinski  
out of 16 total  
(50 contracts a quarter)

To JG  
 Date 3/12 Time 8:35

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Clair Seehler  
 of Labunit Apps

Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Area Code \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Extension \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Madigan surly in:  
Cheney, Kemp, Mash,  
Skinner, Sullivan,  
Thornburg

5 pm Tues - Vetter  
 Operator Lynn  
Freeman  
Block 2

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-023 CARBONLESS  
 Knebel

To Dan  
 Date 3/8 Time 5:30

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. John Hogan  
 of House Comm. on Ag

Phone 225 0025  
 Area Code \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Extension \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message will either  
call tomorrow or  
early Monday  
re: Madigan

Julie  
 Operator

AMPAD EFFICIENCY® 23-023 CARBONLESS

Claims (Car Affairs)

→ Bob Michel

→ Tom Foley

From See Yewitt

→ Atty General & Chamberlain

→ Donna

→ Jack Kemp

→ Mosb

→ Sullivan

→ 20-30 membs of congress

McGroarty/Grossman

March 11, 1991

4:45 pm

[AG]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SECRETARY MADIGAN SWEARING-IN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
MARCH 12, 1991  
11:30 AM

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It's a great pleasure to  
be here today, to <sup>witness who</sup> swear in the newest member of my Cabinet team,  
Secretary of Agriculture <sup>Mad</sup> Ed Madigan. //

Ed brings personal qualities to the job that farmers and  
ranchers hold dear: honesty and integrity. Ask anyone here in  
Washington -- or back in Illinois: honesty and integrity is what  
Ed Madigan is all about. When Ed says he is going to do  
something that will be in the best interests of America's farmers  
and America's consumers, you can rest assured he's shooting  
straight. //

But before I go any further, I want to shine the spotlight  
on another truly outstanding individual. I know Ed Madigan  
shares my high esteem for the first-class performance of his  
predecessor -- **Clayton Yeutter**. // [[Some might say that  
Clayton may have left Agriculture, but he's moved on to another  
fertile field.]] I count my blessings that I keep Clayton's good  
counsel -- and that I now add Ed Madigan to the team. //

Ed's experience will be put to immediate use. Ed has spent  
sixteen of his eighteen years in the House on the Agriculture  
Committee -- eight of them as the ranking Republican. He played

a leading role in the writing of both of the past two Farm Bills -- and that's a major reason we've been able to build more free market flexibility into our federal farm policy.

Ed takes the reins at USDA at a critical time. The new farm bill must be implemented. That is going to be a challenge, because farmers have a lot more decisions to make for themselves. And Ed's guiding hand will be a steady influence on the process.

This Department is fortunate to have a Secretary with Ed Madigan's experience. Ed's not only from the **land of Lincoln** -- he's from the **town of Lincoln**, in the midst of some of the nation's most fertile farmland. He knows first-hand about the **modern miracle that is American farming** -- the special combination of **hard work and high-tech** that enables this small percentage of the American workforce to feed a nation -- and the world. //

And Ed knows the farming **business**. Back where Ed grew up - - agriculture is the economy. // Of course, agriculture is today a critical area in international trade -- and a critical element of the American economy. Agriculture is one sector that maintains a positive trade balance for this nation. //

Now, I know farmers are up against the elements every day, and maybe there's nothing farmers can do about drought and natural disaster -- but American farmers shouldn't have to fight foreign government subsidies that give our competitors unfair advantage. // I know Ed will work just as closely as Clayton

has with our Trade Representative **Carla Hills** to ensure that **trade is free and fair.** / No one will work harder than Ed to make sure our farmers are on equal footing with our competitors.

Trade and farm policy are only a part of the Agriculture agenda. Agriculture is carving out a key place in service to our environment -- with the planned increase in grain-based alternative fuels. Agriculture also administers the tremendously successful WIC program -- the Women, Infants and Children initiative -- which I've urged Congress to expand to serve an additional 200,000 needy children. From soil conservation to food stamps -- from rural development to forestry: the USDA is involved in far more than helping farmers put food on the table.

In every one of these areas, Ed is fortunate in having the very best -- a Department of dedicated professionals -- to help him meet the many challenges he'll face. //

You know, back when he was a student at Lincoln College, Ed carved his name into a wooden desk. Years later, when Ed had gone on to become Congressman Madigan, his college made him a gift of that desk. In two decades' time, Ed's made his mark on Capitol Hill -- and I'm confident Ed Madigan is destined to make his mark as one of the great Secretaries of Agriculture. //

Once again, I thank all of you for this warm welcome -- and it is my pleasure now to watch Ed Madigan take the oath of office.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMG*

SUBJECT: CEREMONIAL SWEARING-IN FOR SECRETARY MADIGAN

On Tuesday, March 12th at 11:39 a.m. you will deliver brief remarks (6 minutes on cards) before the Ceremonial Swearing-In for Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan. House Minority Leader Bob Michel will precede you, and Speaker Tom Foley will administer the Oath after your remarks. Five hundred invited guests will attend the ceremony, held in the Williamsburg Room at the Department of Agriculture.

Your remarks express appreciation for outgoing Secretary Clayton Yeutter, and ~~gratification that Secretary Madigan~~ will be taking up the post at such a critical juncture. You discuss Madigan's achievements and qualifications, and recognize some of USDA's current successes and future challenges.

*decision to*

Hyun:

- couple of articles, he should be able to retain his humility, he's a part of others

- article from Oregon

- Seun members went getting a gun  
head shot a 67 on  
the 1st 9 + wasn't  
pleased since

articles Waelige he is being  
a score-in

had "man as a integrated days  
in protecting democracy  
interests, as an  
advocate for Am  
Kutankh,



City/State: Washington, DC

Event: SEC MacLagan Summit

Date: 3/28/11

# OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE CONTACT SHEET

1105 Proj. status  
1130 POTUS summit  
you're invited  
no RSVP

Name	Office	Phone Number - all for PCS
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
5400 Picadilly at L115 (Credited)	WH (Credited)	202/456-1563
JIM HAMBY	WH COMMUNICATIONS	202/395-4024
CHARIS MOLINEAUX	WH ADVANCE	447-4623
Jose Trujillo	USDA OIRM - Tel-com	202/447-3152
W. MAL DOON'S	USDA T&ID	202/447-8422
<del>...</del>	<del>...</del>	<del>...</del>
Diane (PESMAN)	USDA Sec's Office	(202) 447-4374
Kelly Shipp	Public Affairs	(202) 447-4623
Claire Sechler	WH Cabinet Affairs	(202) 456-2800
Doug Alvar	WH Cabinet Affairs	456-2800
BARBARA RIGGS	USSS / PPD	202-395-4052
JOSEPH TRISKIE	USSS / U.D. IIRG HDL.	202-395-4370
AL FRASCOIA	USSS / TSD	202 395-4004
LARRY KILIAN	...	...
...	...	...
EVA CUEVAS	USDA - DESIGN DIV	202-447-2261
BILL MESELEY	USDA - A.T. ch. security	202-447-6270
Millard F. Reid	USDA Secretariat Security	475-4573

1-11

Sen Madigan - mother  
Diane Lesme - 447-3631

To Jennifer

Date 3/11 Time 11:46

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M John Hogan  
of House Comm. Agriculture

Phone 225-0025

Area Code      Number      Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

JPS  
Operator

To Jennifer

Date 3/11 Time 4:57

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M CLARA  
of CABINET AFFAIRS

Phone 2800

Area Code      Number      Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

JPS  
Operator

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# United States Department of Agriculture



**1991  
Winter - Spring  
Issues**

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## ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

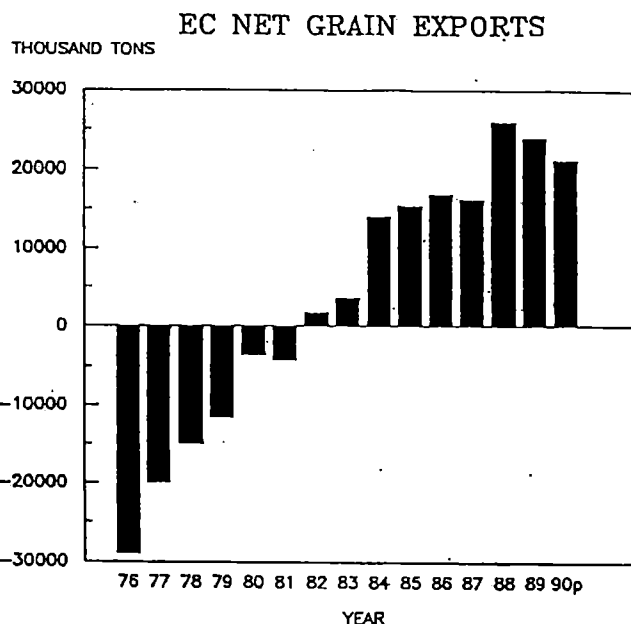
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The role of the Department of Agriculture is to foster the broadest possible choice of food, fiber, and renewable energy feedstocks for a demanding and expanding world. We seek to assure the opportunity for Americans to invest in the land, and to capitalize on the diverse needs and desires of consumers worldwide.

## ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMPETITIVENESS

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**Uruguay Round.** Fundamental reform of the global trading rules is essential to continued economic growth and competitiveness of the U.S. farm sector. March 1 is the statutory deadline for the Administration to request an extension of the fast-track legislative process for consideration of a Uruguay Round trade agreement. If an extension is granted by the Congress, USDA will be working over the next several months to bring the discussions to an acceptable conclusion. If an extension of fast-track authority is not obtained, the Administration must present to an anxious world a resolve that the status quo is unacceptable.



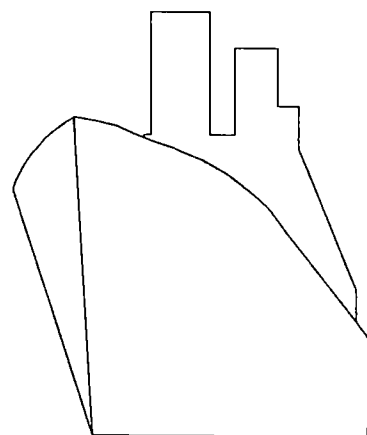
- » Negotiations in the linchpin area of agriculture have been progressing. The EC Council's deliberations on CAP reform thus far indicates that multilateral reform is feasible.
- » Under the current Uruguay Round scenario, we would expect significant U.S. economic expansion in the agriculture sector. U.S. agricultural output would be \$10-\$12 billion greater each year after full implementation of a Uruguay Round agreement.
- » Failure to achieve a Uruguay agreement would result in a substantial increase in government outlays or a contraction of the agriculture sector.
- » Timing for submitting a Uruguay agreement to Congress becomes critical for the Administration. Pressure to complete negotiations in 1991 is optimum to avoid an election year legislative initiative. However, if fast-track authority is extended until 1993, the EC and Japan may well seek to stall the negotiations.

**U.S. - Mexico Free Trade Agreement.** Intertwined with the Uruguay Round is the Administration's pursuit of negotiating authority for a U.S. - Mexico Free Trade Agreement. USTR does intend to request by March 1 an extension of fast-track negotiating authority to specifically accommodate these negotiations. There is concern that simultaneously seeking fast-track authority for both the Uruguay Round and the Mexico FTA may help build a successful coalition of opponents to increased trade competition (example, labor unions, fruit and vegetable producers and processors, etc.).



- » Successful negotiation of a U.S. - Mexico Free Trade Agreement could increase opportunities for U.S. cattle and grain producers, but may pose increased competition for some U.S. fruit and vegetable producers.
- » The key electoral states of California, Texas, and Florida hold many of the fruit and vegetable producers most threatened by a FTA with Mexico.
- » The Department will continue coordinating with other federal agencies and through the trilateral working groups (U.S.-Mexico-Canada) to identify the issues and exchange information and data.
- » Formal FTA negotiations are expected to begin this spring.

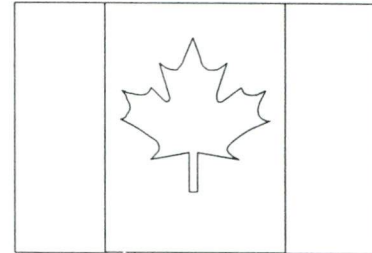
**Export Enhancement Program.** American agriculture competes with its subsidized competition through the Export Enhancement Program. Against the Administration's wishes, the Congress placed a cap on the program and we will soon be unable to operate the program. It is important to note that the Congressional Budget Office scores the program at 60% on the dollar while OMB scores the program as budget neutral. Via the FY 1991 supplemental appropriations, the Administration once again requested that the Congress remove the cap on the program. The Administration budget estimate for EEP in FY 1991 is \$900 million rather than the limit of \$425 million.



- » If Congress fails to remove the cap, U.S. producers faces the loss of significant markets in a highly competitive, over-supplied world wheat market.
- » Congress is attempting to balance the budget by limiting American exports and job creation.

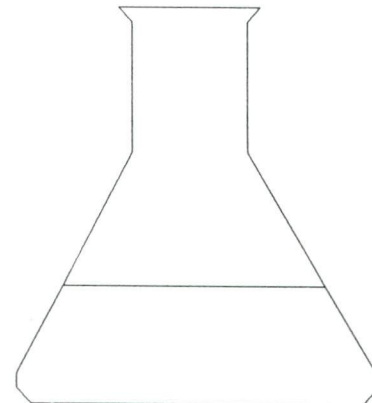
- » The cap on EEP hurts our trade negotiators at this critical juncture in the Uruguay Round.
- » This is a prime example of why Congress (particularly the House) should be guided by OMB budget calculations.

**Open Border Trade in Meat with Canada.** USDA officials will meet with Canadian agriculture officials through the Spring to negotiate future plans for the proposed "open border" experiment for meat and poultry trade between Canada and the U.S. Reciprocity with Canada on meat inspection is strongly opposed by the private inspection facilities located along the border and has received significant criticism from Congress, industry, and the media.



- » Inspection of meat from Canada ought to be based upon real health concerns. Our federal veterinary staff cannot identify any significant problems. *reinspection.*
- » The U.S. and Canada have largely identical goals and accomplishments in the healthful and sanitary delivery of meat and poultry products.
- » Canada is our largest trading partner. The Free Trade Agreement between our two countries spurs economic growth and expands employment in both countries.

**Food Safety/Pesticide Data Program.** Food safety legislation will likely be revisited by Congress this year, especially since the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is up for reauthorization. The President endorsed a food safety initiative which provides a scientific and reasonable standard for safety while strengthening enforcement authority to enable faster removal of harmful chemicals from the market. The goal is to make consistent standards and procedures under FIFRA and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). An interagency group is meeting to determine a legislative strategy on this issue. *EPA, USDA, FDA + P. Porter*



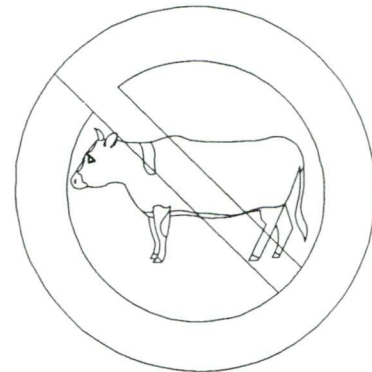
We expect a renewed Congressional debate this year over the effort to regulate the export of pesticides which lack registration, are banned, or do not have an established tolerance in the United States. The so-called "Circle of Poison" proposal, as passed last year by the House and Senate, was hotly debated and ultimately defeated. Environmentalists contend that these pesticides end up back in the United States as residue on imported food. Pesticide companies

and farm organizations argue that new restrictions would force fertilizer and related industries to move their production facilities abroad, eliminating American jobs.

Senate Labor Chairman Edward M. Kennedy, (D-MA), and House Energy Health Subcommittee Chairman Henry A. Waxman, (D-CA), who share jurisdiction over food safety, are planning to act on legislation. But the Agriculture Committees, which have primary jurisdiction over pesticide regulations, are less eager to tinker with it.

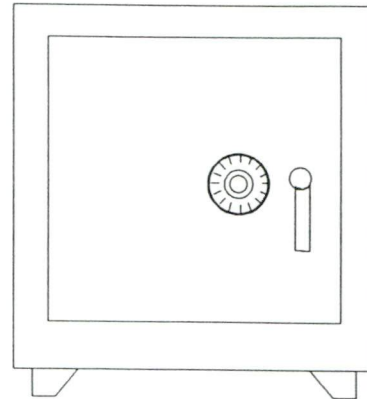
- » The use of chemicals is an emotional issue for some Americans.
- » The federal government is obligated to regulate the use of chemicals in a manner which assures their safe and practical use; and to inform the public of the integrity of the regulatory process.
- » USDA has significantly increased funding of the Pesticide Data Initiative which will provide actual data on pesticide use in agricultural production, and of pesticide residues on fresh fruits and vegetables. The President's FY 1992 requests an 87 percent increase in funding for this initiative.

**EC Meat Ban.** The European Community (EC) took action to ban imports of both U.S. pork, effective on October 31, 1990, and U.S. beef, effective on December 31, 1990. A petition, alleging that action of the EC is inconsistent with the GATT, was filed by the meat industry pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative initiated a Section 301 investigation on January 10, 1991. The parties are currently negotiating the terms of a settlement which may ultimately result in a successful conclusion of the Section 301 action.



- » U.S. health standards on meat and meat products are the safest in the world.
- » The EC has erected an artificial barrier to imports because of its own surplus supplies of meat caused by excess government stimulation.
- » This is a blatant example of why the U.S. must force trade discipline on the EC through the GATT process.

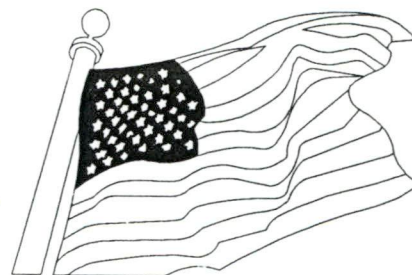
**Federal Crop Insurance.** The Federal Crop Insurance Program has been plagued by the high cost of premium subsidies while participation rates have been too low to discourage Congress from enacting nearly annual ad hoc disaster assistance legislation. Last year, the Administration proposed the elimination of federal crop insurance in lieu of permanent disaster authority. The Congress rejected this proposal during debate on the Farm Bill and instead encouraged changes in the federal program toward actuarial soundness with a promise to consider the matter further in 1991.



Concurrently, USDA is caught between the demands of the authorizing and appropriating committees of Congress on the administration of crop insurance. House Appropriations Chairman Jamie Whitten added a provision to the FY 1991 appropriations act which requires sales of federal crop insurance by employees of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). Rep. Glen English, Chairman of a House Agriculture Subcommittee has pursued protection of the private marketers of government backed insurance.

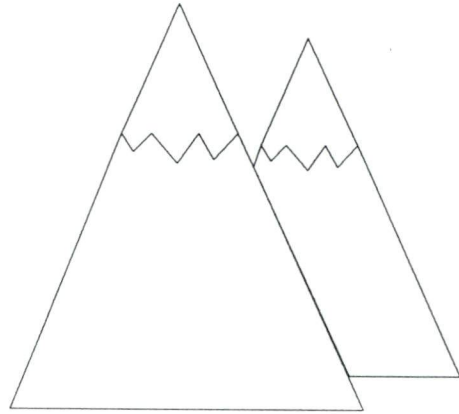
- » The insurance industry should operate in an actuarial sound manner.
- » Meanwhile, the federal government can provide assistance in those cases where a severe natural disaster renders normal commercial programs inadequate.
- » Under current law we are faced with the worst of all worlds; California producers that were hit hard by the December 1990 freeze, may have been discouraged from obtaining insurance because of perennial disaster legislation from Congress -- which is now constrained by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

**National Agriculture Day.** March 21 is National Agriculture Day wherein America celebrates the bounty of our fruitful harvests. It is an opportune time **for the President to issue a proclamation** noting the contribution of this significant sector (20% of GNP) to our national economy, and to our international competitiveness (positive trade balance of **\$15 billion?**).



# INVESTING IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

**Promotion of our Natural Resources.** The President started the America the Beautiful Initiative under which we will be increasing funding for natural resource activities on national forests lands such as improving recreation facilities, expanding tree planting, and acquiring land. However, we will continue to face concerns from the timber industry and environmentalists related generally to Administration intentions with federal lands, with specific reference to the Endangered Species Act and the Northern Spotted Owl. Projected timber harvests will be down slightly as planning continues for recovery of the Spotted Owl.



- » By investing in our natural resources today, we will be providing future Americans with a full appreciation of the rich resources that have blessed our nation for many years.
- » President Bush will have many significant accomplishments to reflect upon.
- » There will be skirmishes between the timber industry and environmentalists over the degree to which timber harvests are effected by the Spotted Owl. This will include court appeals under the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

*Do they administer WIC*

## **Promotion of the Proposed WIC Budget Increase.**

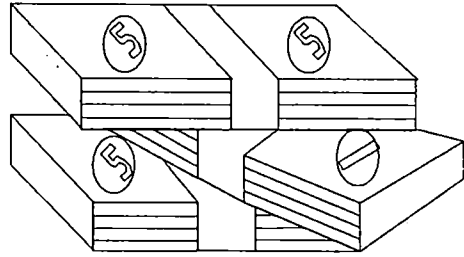
The President has asked Congress for a significant increase for the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program. This request would increase WIC funding by almost a quarter of a billion dollars, an increase of about 10 percent. The additional funds would permit WIC services to about 200,000 additional needy women, infants and children, for a total of 4.9 million participants monthly. The increase would also provide for inflation. USDA will be targeting these additional funds to the highest risk clients.



The increased funding is being requested because WIC has proven to be helpful in improving the health of participants and in empowering its participants through education to make sound health and nutrition choices for their children.

## **Federal Income Tax Refund Offset for Food Stamp Claims Against Individuals.**

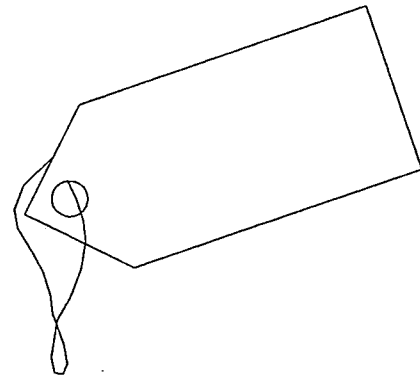
The Department is negotiating with the Department of Treasury to intercept the Income Tax refunds of persons who received food stamps fraudulently or through administrative error. If the Internal Revenue Service's legal requirements can be met, FNS will sign an agreement this spring to begin recouping Food Stamp claims against individuals in California and Alabama beginning in January 1992. We would then expand to all other States as soon as possible. Nationally, the total excess claims is \$250 - 500 million. This will ensure that welfare benefits are directed at truly needy Americans.



## **OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL**

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**Nutrition Labeling of Meat Products.** The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is developing proposed regulations for mandatory nutrition labeling of meat and poultry products. An advance notice of proposed rulemaking will be published around March 1, 1991. Some leading consumer activists are distrustful of USDA and are advocating legislated labeling requirements.



- » Making the labels of meat and meat products consistent with all other food products will provide Americans with the opportunity to better choose food products for their families.
- » The few who express concern over meat labeling should recognize that any new rule is subject to public notice and comment.
- » The Food Safety and Inspection Service is committed to working with industry, consumers, and Congress to ensure all issues are properly addressed through the rulemaking process.

**Farm Bill Implementation.** The Farm Bill's flexibility option allows farmers the opportunity to choose!

**America the Beautiful.** The President requested and the Congress authorized a program of beautifying the natural resources of the nation. The America the Beautiful initiative includes a private tree trust foundation that will enable individual Americans to plant trees across the nation.

**Rural Development Initiative.** Through the President's Rural Development Initiative, the Department will be seeking ways to assist individual Americans and small communities across our nation in choosing economic pursuits that will revitalize rural America.

**Helping Young and Limited Resources Farmers.** The Department of Agriculture is targeting resources to expand the opportunities for farmers with limited resources, and for young people interested in farming through initiatives that include reduced interest loans for farm ownership and operating costs.

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## ISSUES OF CONCERN

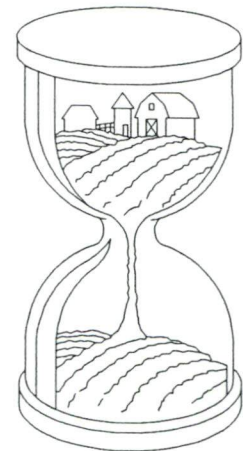
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### NO PROBLEMS--JUST OPPORTUNITY!

#### Farmer Concerns Over the No Net Loss of Wetlands

**Policy.** Farmers continue to be outraged about the impact of the Administration's "No Net Loss" of wetlands policy. Modifications to the Federal Wetland Manual will be made within the next couple of months. These modifications will clarify and hopefully remove problems associated with this interagency developed manual. Also, there is some confusion among farmers over the impact of Section 404 and the so-called "Swampbuster" provision in the Farm Bill. We also receive complaints of Section 404 permitting problems in areas such as regulating irrigation return flow.

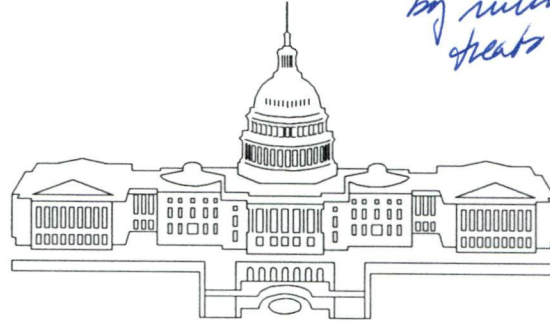
- » We expect Congress to introduce numerous proposals related to the regulation of wetlands.
- » USDA should maintain full representation on the Domestic Policy Council task force reviewing the Administration's "No Net Loss" of wetlands policy.



- » We will work through the interagency process, and we will seek to educate producers as to the meaning and application of federal wetlands policy.
- » We encourage no net loss of farmland!

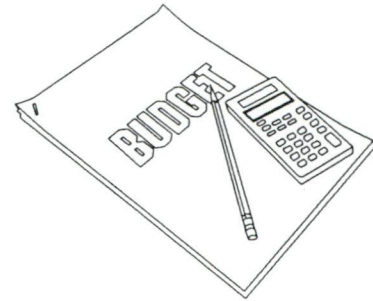
*Farmers precluded from farming "historical soil" by ruling that it's a wetland.*

**Farm Bill Implementation.** USDA is implementing the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (FACTA), (1990 Farm Bill). The FACTA authorizes farm price supports, food assistance, conservation, trade and other fundamental aspects of U.S. agriculture. Hundreds of regulations implementing the 704 sections of the FACTA are now in various stages of clearance. Our goal is to publish regulations such that farmers may sign up for 1991 crop programs by the first of March. A Farm Bill Task Force, made up of Subcabinet officials has been established to monitor, on a weekly basis, the progress in implementing provisions of the FACTA including use of a computerized tracking system.



- » USDA is pursuing timely implementation of the massive 1990 Farm Bill.
- » There appears to be no interest on the part of Congressional leaders or the Administration to reopen FACTA.
- » There will be skirmishes over the interpretation of FACTA, and Secretarial decisions related to the numerous discretionary authorities provided under the Act.
- » Some of the notable skirmishes could include:
  - » The legal impact of Section 640 of the FY 1991 agriculture appropriations act which prohibits funds being used to establish new functions at the Department. There are many new office, advisory committees, and other activities which may or may not be interpreted as falling under this prohibition.
  - » A Secretarial decision on whether to forgive excess advance deficiency payments to Barley growers.
  - » Secretarial discretion on allowable crops under O/92 and flex options (i.e. peas and lentils).
  - » Farm Bill implementation is the prerogative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

**FY 1992 Appropriations.** The FY 1992 appropriations request was received relatively well but there are several areas of contention:



- 1) means testing of federal farm program benefits; and,
- 2) revisions to the federal crop insurance program.

The targeting of farm program benefits is referenced as part of a broader policy initiative in the FY 1992 budget proposal. The Administration has proposed new legislation to reduce the federal premium subsidy on crop insurance from a high of 30 percent to 15 percent (savings of \$37 million).

- » Means testing of farm program benefits was debated last year and Congress rejected targeting of farm payments.
- » The Administration only proposes means testing of farm program benefits to the degree Congress wishes to discuss the issue.
- » Means Testing of farm program benefits for Americans earning over \$125,000 annually from off-farm sources is not extraordinarily harsh.
- » On crop insurance, some will choose to interpret that this violates a commitment by the Administration not to reopen farm program spending from Farm Bill levels in the FY 1992 budget.
- » Congress however assured the Administration that they would consider reform of the crop insurance program in 1991 and they directed actuarial soundness in the program.

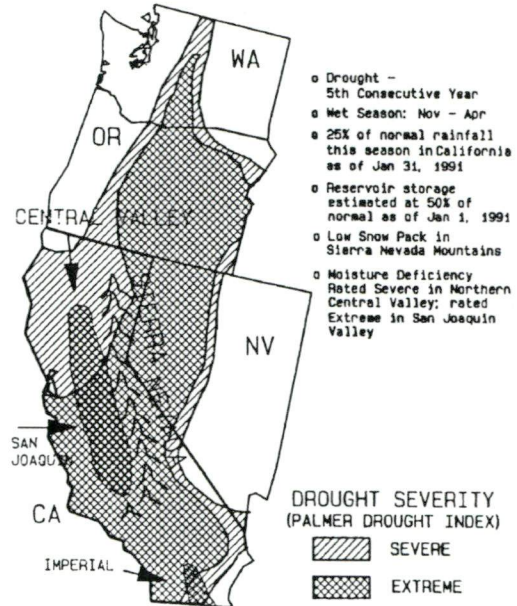
## Drought Situation in California.

California is entering its fifth year of drought, and if current forecasts become reality, there will be less than 16 million acre feet (maf) of surface water for use in a state which normally uses about 35 maf [80 percent of which is used by agriculture, a \$17.3 billion industry]. Previous and current use of groundwater supplies can overdraft aquifers, causing lowering of water tables and possible sea water intrusion in coastal areas and estuaries. The drought will further polarize different factions within the state such as:

- » urban vs. rural
- » north vs. south (2/3 of the precipitation falls in the north, while 2/3 of the consumption is in the south)
- » domestic use vs. agriculture vs. municipal vs. industrial
- » livestock vs. wildlife
- » Indian vs. Non-Indian
- » California vs. six states and Mexico which have rights to water from the Colorado River.

The only two options available to provide more water involve the Federal Government: 1) allowing California to receive more Colorado River water [Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and Interior's Bureau of Reclamation (BoR)], or 2) the temporary allowance of lower water quality standards, (EPA, Corps). Litigation can be expected on any decision.

## WEST COAST DROUGHT UPDATE JANUARY 31, 1991



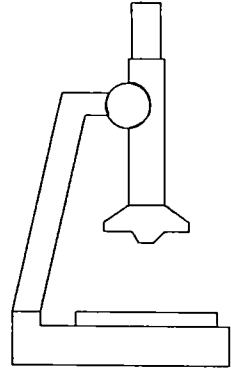
*N. CAL -  
RICE - go follow  
to some ~~the~~ water?*

*50-92 or 0-92*

*half or  
no  
production  
for 92%  
deficiency*

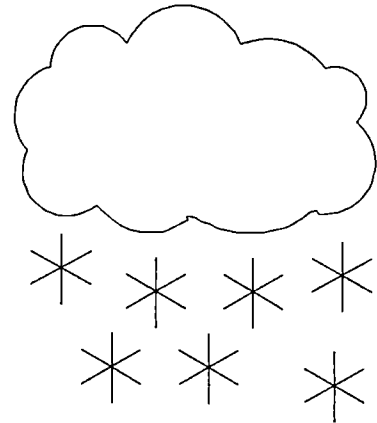
*What about  
rice processors,  
etc.*

**Issuance of Animal Welfare Act Regulations.** The USDA is finalizing regulations setting new and revised standards of humane care for dogs and primates, and anticipates that a final rule will be published in March 1991. This rulemaking proceeding has been the subject of great controversy, and we expect future litigation concerning these forthcoming regulations. We received approximately 11,000 comments on the proposed rule published in August, 1990.



- » USDA should be commended for issuing necessary regulations in an area which is extremely difficult and emotional for some Americans.

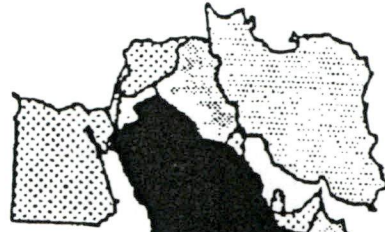
**California Freeze Disaster.** Several members of the California Congressional Delegation have requested federal funding of disaster assistance provisions authorized in the Farm Bill. Chapter 3 of Subtitle B of Title 22 provides comprehensive disaster assistance authority for program and non-program crops, however any benefits paid producers under this provision would require advance appropriations for that purpose, and would cover only those crops grown for harvest in 1990.



- » USDA has not determined whether all damaged crops would be considered grown for harvest in 1990.
- » The extent of citrus and vegetable losses due to the freeze is not yet known with certainty but California county commissioners estimate total losses of almost \$700 million.
- » Existing crop insurance authorities offer considerable assistance to insured producers with losses.
- » Low interest loans from the Farmers Home Administration and Disaster Unemployment Assistance has been granted to certain California counties as a result of the President's February 11 disaster declaration.

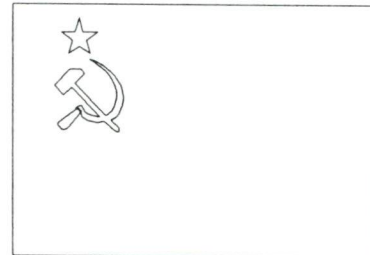
## Defaulted Iraqi Export Credit Guarantees.

When sanctions were placed on Iraq, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had a contingent liability of approximately \$2 billion (on guarantees of loans coming due over the next 5 years). To date, claims filed with CCC total about \$114 million.



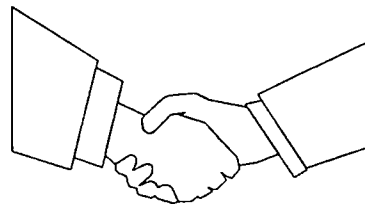
- » Expect hearings to be held by the House Banking Committee and both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees on guarantees issued to Iraq. *After all services*
- » The media may renew coverage of the Banco Nazionale Lavoro case which involves the allegation that Iraq used banking irregularities to fund their war-making capability. USDA's GSM-102 program has been mentioned in the allegations but the entire matter remains under investigation by federal agencies. No USDA personnel are at all implicated in the investigation. *Richbacks used for*
- » Congress imposed a prohibition in the 1990 Farm Bill against using the GSM-102 program as a foreign policy tool. *Indictment imminent?*

**Status of GSM program for USSR.** As of January 29, the Soviet Union had used \$761 million of its \$1 billion export credit guarantee program. Of the balance \$100 million remains unallocated, while most of the \$139 million which is immediately available is for wheat. Policy officials will face crosscutting pressures on Soviet credit:



- » Can the Soviet's repay loans?
- » Will the Soviets ask for more credit guarantees to feed their people?
- » Will U.S. farmers need more credit guarantees to compete against the EC, Australia and Canada in the huge Soviet market?
- » What will future Soviet policy toward the Baltics be?

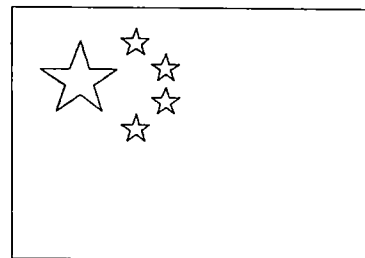
**Sugar Marketing Quotas.** Expanding U.S. sugar production could trigger domestic sugar marketing quotas. In an effort to respond to critics of the sugar program and its adverse impact on less developed countries exporting to the U.S., Congress set a minimum import access quota in the FACTA. The FACTA requires domestic marketing quotas, if necessary to assure minimum access by foreign suppliers while balancing supply and demand in the U.S. sugar market. Sugar production exceeding 7.275 million short tons would be sufficient to trigger marketing controls in 1991/92. The current Economic Research Service (ERS) estimate of 1991/92 production is a range of 7.275 to 7.350 million tons.



- » USDA warned Congress that the sugar provisions of the 1990 Farm Bill would trigger marketing quotas.

**Most Favored Nation (MFN) Status for China.**

Note that China's MFN status expires June 1.



McGroarty/Grossman  
March 8, 1991  
4:15 pm  
[AG]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SECRETARY MADIGAN SWEARING-IN  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
MARCH 12, 1991  
XX:00 AM??

[Introductory acknowledgements.] It's a great pleasure to be here today, to swear in the newest member of my Cabinet team, our next Secretary of Agriculture -- Ed Madigan. //

No one puts more stock in simple honesty and integrity than farmers. Ask anyone here in Washington -- or back in Illinois: honest and integrity is what Ed Madigan is all about. //

But before I go any further, I want to shine the spotlight on another truly outstanding individual. I know Ed Madigan shares my high esteem for the first-class performance of his predecessor -- Clayton Yeutter. // [[Some might say that Clayton may have left Agriculture, but he's moved on to another fertile field....]] I count my blessings that I keep Clayton's good counsel -- and that I add Ed Madigan to the team. //

Ed takes the reins at USDA a critical time. Never before has American agriculture had more to contribute. Agriculture is carving out a key place in service to our environment -- with the planned increase in grain-based alternative fuels. /

Agriculture administers the tremendously successful WIC program -  
- the Women, Infants and Children initiative -- which I've urged Congress to expand to serve an additional 200,000 needy children.

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a checkmark and the text "WIC program".

CM  
Kelly's  
speech  
about

From soil conservation to food stamps -- from rural development to forestry: the USDA is involved in far more than helping farmers put food on the table. //

In every one of these areas, Ed is fortunate in having the very best -- a Department of dedicated professionals -- to help him meet the many challenges he'll face. //

And this Department will be fortunate to have Secretary with Ed Madigan's experience. // Ed has spent sixteen of his eighteen years in the House on the Agriculture Committee -- eight of them as the ranking Republican. // He played a major role in the writing of both of the past two Farm Bills -- and that's a major reason we've been able to build more free market flexibility into our federal farm policy. //

Madigan's  
D.C.

Ed's not only from the land of Lincoln -- he's from the town of Lincoln, in the midst of some of the nation's most fertile farmland. [[Anecdote.]]

He knows first-hand about the modern miracle that is American farming -- the special combination of hard work and high-tech that enables this small percentage of the American workforce to feed a nation -- and the world. //

And Ed knows the farming business. Back where Ed grew up - agriculture is the economy. // Of course, agriculture is today a critical area in international trade -- and a critical element of the American economy. Agriculture is one sector that maintains a positive trade balance for this nation. //

200  
more  
for  
impact

CM

No industry in America faces more uncertainty than agriculture. Farmers are up against the elements every day. Maybe there's nothing farmers can do about drought and natural disaster -- but American farmers shouldn't have to fight foreign government subsidies that give key competitors unfair advantage.

CM // I know Ed will work just as closely as Clayton has with our Trade Representative **Carla Hills** to ensure our farmers the fair shake they deserve in the global marketplace. //

TRANS...Back when he was a student at Lincoln College, Ed carved his name into a wooden desk. Years later, when Ed had gone on to become Congressman Madigan, his college made him a gift of that desk. In two decades' time, Ed's made his mark on Capitol Hill -- and I'm confident Ed Madigan is destined to make his mark as one of the great Secretaries of Agriculture. //

Once again, I thank all of you for this warm welcome -- and it is my pleasure now to watch Ed Madigan take the oath of office.

# # #

Lies me

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

During hi

'72 he was running  
for Congress  
in gen election

- Milking contest
- County fair
- never milked a  
cow before, had  
worked on a  
farm but not a  
real
- Insisted that he had  
to practice, had to get  
up before dawn, did  
eat 3 mugs in a row,  
& still lost

He claimed  
cow had been  
milled before  
the contest

experiences  
with dairy had  
not been near  
positive

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Michael  
Moody

walk thru, bankroft 10AY  
2800

→ Michael Jackson → dept of  
back → ASPPA, blind  
→ Clayton Yutter  
swearing in  
→ over

→ Secy Moore ←  
Caroline

① Clair Secker from Cab  
affairs called

- anecdote about  
his involvement with the party  
- story from childhood, district

Karen McCall

→ Draw Liesman ← call her

brother

① St Sen

Bob Madigan

217 732-1323

When he was a student at  
Lincoln College, he  
carved his name in  
one of the writing desks  
after he was elected

to Congr. Lincoln  
College gave him the desk  
"leaving his mark"

we may  
still  
see this

→ he did close up Dad, ride the horses & take care of the sheep in Logan

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

city, honested, had to get a Ram Sheep out of the corral, cuz Ram sheep had butted dad's leg & molen it, got it out of there

Sen Patrick

Leahy D-VT

Agriculture

when he was in 1st term of Congress of last of

→ celeb cow-milking contest at Illinois State fair

"didn't do very well"

- time spent  
- milk so much

- a little extra

yellow

Joe Mintjoul

735 8435

① when exact

② will you then be there

Congressman Edward R. Madigan

MAR 8

11:59

2109 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515



Telephone: (202) 225-2371

Fax: (202) 225-8071

The following document is \_\_\_\_\_ pages,  
not including this page.

Please deliver this to: Jennifer Grossman

From: Chris Kurisky

Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_



**EDWARD MADIGAN**  
**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE**  
**15TH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**



Edward Madigan was elected to the 93rd Congress in 1972 and has been re-elected each term thereafter. He was elected to the Republican leadership as chairman of the House Republican Planning and Research Committee in the 97th Congress and served one term in that capacity. At the request of the Republican Leader of the House, Mr. Madigan gave up that chairmanship to become the ranking Republican member on the House Committee on Agriculture in the 98th Congress. Before his election to the House Republican Planning and Research Committee, Congressman Madigan had been a member of the Agriculture Committee for eight years. He took a leave of absence from that committee to serve in the leadership. Mr. Madigan has spent 16 of his 18 years in Congress on the Agriculture Committee, eight as the ranking Republican.

Besides having jurisdiction over diverse agricultural programs, the Agriculture Committee considers legislation dealing with food safety, land grant colleges, many foreign trade programs, food stamps, food labeling and animal welfare.

Mr. Madigan also has considerable seniority on the Committee on Energy and Commerce and serves as the ranking Republican member on the Subcommittee on Health and Environment, which has jurisdiction over public health, medicaid and national health insurance, food and drugs, environmental protection, and consumer product safety. He also serves on the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, which has jurisdiction over interstate and foreign information transmissions, including broadcast television, radio, satellite and cable transmissions, in addition to securities and finance law.

As "Politics in America" said of Congressman Madigan:

*"No one seems to have told Madigan that Republicans are at a disadvantage when it come to writing legislation in a heavily Democratic House. Over the past decade, he has had as much impact on public policy as all but a few senior democrats."*

His legislative successes have taken many forms. As the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture, Congressman Madigan led the effort to protect farm income and expand export markets in the 1985 and 1990 farm bill rewrites. His other accomplishments include legislation to stabilize the Rural Electrification Administration revolving fund; to give the Farmers Home Administration more flexibility to work with farmers in financial difficulty; to provide incentives for conservation practices in cultivation; and to distribute excess commodities to charitable organizations for dispensing to the needy.

As a senior member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Congressman Madigan has shaped numerous legislative initiatives that have helped farmers both directly and indirectly. For instance, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 included Madigan sponsored provisions that encourage the use of alternative fuels, such as ethanol. These provisions will create an expanded market of at least 750 million gallons of ethanol annually by the year 1995. That's an additional 300 million bushels of corn.

In the area of health care, Congressman Madigan fought for legislation to strengthen rural health care, to reduce health care costs by eliminating unnecessary medical tests, and to improve the national organ transplant network. He is the author of legislation creating a nursing research center at the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. Madigan worked vigorously for the passage of legislation to deregulate the railroad freight industry and to revitalize Conrail, making it profitable and attractive for purchase by private investors.

He championed superfund hazardous waste clean-up legislation, and he authored an overhaul of safe drinking water statutes to strengthen standards and protect groundwater.

Mr. Madigan represents the 15th Congressional District in Illinois, which encompasses some of the nation's most fertile farm country.

In 1966, he was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives and was re-elected twice. While serving in the Illinois legislature, Mr. Madigan was chairman of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, the Reapportionment Committee, and the House Campaign Committee.

In 1974, the Lincoln College Alumni Association presented Mr. Madigan with their award for Outstanding Achievement in the field of Public Services. In 1975, he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by Lincoln College. James Millikin University awarded Mr. Madigan an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1977, and Illinois Wesleyan University conferred the same honorary degree in 1979.

A native of Lincoln, Illinois, and a graduate of Lincoln College, he is married to the former Evelyn George. They have three daughters, Kimberly, an attorney in Washington, Kellie, a program supervisor with the State Farm Insurance Company, and Mary Elizabeth, a product manager with the Sara Lee Corporation.

The Associated Press, March 5, 1991

After President Bush nominated Madigan on Jan. 25, the congressman told reporters he had a record of going to bat for the average farmer. "Farmers feel that they need a secretary of agriculture who understands their feelings and is committed to be an advocate for them," he said.

Madigan's rise to agriculture secretary did not begin with a childhood spent tilling the family farm. He did raise a few sheep and rode some horses in Logan County, but had no experience raising crops.

He helped run a family cab company in Lincoln, the county seat, and was a state legislator before voters in north-central Illinois elected him to Congress in 1972.

His membership on the Agriculture Committee was natural. Farming is a big industry in his district, its black soil some of the richest in the country.

Madigan said his interest in being agriculture secretary had no direct link to the population shift that could eliminate his district in 1992, or to the frustration of failing to move up the House leadership ladder.

But Madigan was so eager that he called the White House on a Saturday night when he heard Clayton Yeutter was quitting to take charge of the Republican